

the battle had raged. The Red Cross, on the white ground, is the flag of Switzerland reversed, and all the workers in this noble cause are treated as neutrals in war by laws formed by the delegates from all nations who met at Geneva, Switzerland, and who formed the Geneva Convention.

In every land whose emblem is the Cross these faithful workers in war, famine and relief shall carry on the splendid work of the Angel of the Crimea.

Day unto day her dainty hands
Made Life's soiled temples clean;
And there's a wake of glory where
Her spirit pure hath been.
At midnight through the shadow-land
Her living face doth gleam;
The dying kiss her shadow, and
The dead smile in their dream.

THE ORIGIN OF NAMES

IV.

NOT always does the name of ever so ancient a country as Scotland refer to the first inhabitants known to history. The Celtic tribes originally occupying the northern end of Great Britain were known as "Gaels" and the "Scots" lived in the neighboring island of Ireland. The name "Scot" really means wanderer, and when these people wandered over to Caledonia and settled down with the "Picts," they gave their name to the whole country north of the Solway.

"Ireland is another form of the ancient name "Ierne" which meant "the western isle." The Romans called it "Hibernia."

"Wales" is "the land of the Welsh," the latter being an old English name meaning "the foreigners."

Not far from the north coast of Scotland are the "Orkney Islands." That is a Gaelic name and it means "the land of whales." The name of the "Shetland Islands," a little farther north, is Scandinavian, and means "Viking Islands."

Viking is an old Norwegian name for a pirate, formed from the word "vik" or "creek," showing how the pirates used to hide in the small streams.

"Britain" is a form of an old Phoenician name which meant "land of tin." The Phoenicians gave it that name because long before Caesar's time they came to the island to get tin which they needed in the manufacture of bronze. The Romans called the land "Britannia."